对引力形式的方程组的猜测

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摘要：类比电磁形式的麦克斯韦方程组，我们找到一组看起来非常有趣的引力形式的方程组。

关键词：电荷，磁单极子，麦克斯韦方程组，万有引力常数。

电磁形式的麦克斯韦方程组依次等价于，

$$(\mathbf{E}) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_o)(r)^2} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) = \frac{(2\pi)(i)^3(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^3}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^3(r)^2} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}) = \dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = 0 \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\mu_o) * (\mathbf{J_E}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}\right) = -(\mu_o) * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\mu_o) * (\mathbf{J_E}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}), (i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)^3(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^3}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^3} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)^3(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^3}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^3} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}\right) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})} * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}), (i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{1}, (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}\right) , \\ \mathbf{2}, (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} , \\ \mathbf{3}, (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}\right) , \\ 4, (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} , \\ 5, (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{E}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{B}), (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{J_B}) , (\mathrm{i}) * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}\right) = (\mathrm{c}) * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}\right) , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) , \\ 2, (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} , \\ 3, (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) , \\ 4, (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} , \\ 5, (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{E}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{B}), (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{J_B}) , (\mathrm{i}) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\partial}_{\alpha} \mathbf{A}_{\beta} = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{o}})(\mathrm{c})} \mathbf{J}_{\beta} , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\alpha} \mathbf{A}_{\alpha} = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{o}})(\mathrm{c})(\mathrm{c})^2} \mathbf{J}_{\alpha} , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\partial}_{\alpha} \mathbf{A}_{\beta} = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} \mathbf{J}_{\beta} , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\alpha} \mathbf{A}_{\alpha} = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2} \mathbf{J}_{\alpha} , \end{cases}$$

那么，类比的话，以及考虑引力和电磁之间的关系，引力形式的方程组就可以有，

$$(\mathbf{D}) = \frac{(\mathrm{G_N})}{(\mathrm{r})^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) = \frac{(4\pi)(\mathrm{a}_0)^2(\mathrm{i})(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\mathrm{r})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}) = (4\pi)(\mathrm{G_N}) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) , \\ 2, (\nabla \times \mathbf{D}) = -\dfrac{\partial \mathbf{C}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} , \\ 3, (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}) = 0 , \\ 4, (\nabla \times \mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)(\mathrm{G_N})}{(\mathrm{c})^2} * (\mathbf{J_D}) + \dfrac{1}{(\mathrm{c})^2} * \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}1,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D})=(4\pi)(G_N)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\\ 2,(\nabla\times\mathbf{D})=-(4\pi)(G_N)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})-\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 3,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C})=-\dfrac{(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)^2}*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})\ ,\\ 4,(\nabla\times\mathbf{C})=\dfrac{(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)^2}*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})+\dfrac{1}{(c)^2}*\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 5,(i)*(\mathbf{D})=(c)*(\mathbf{C}),(i)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\ (i)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}1,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D})=\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})}*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\\ 2,(\nabla\times\mathbf{D})=-\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})}*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})-\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 3,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C})=-\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})}*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})\ ,\\ 4,(\nabla\times\mathbf{C})=\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})}*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})+\dfrac{1}{(c)^2}*\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 5,(i)*(\mathbf{D})=(c)*(\mathbf{C}),(i)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\ (i)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}1,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D})=\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)}*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})\ ,\\ 2,(\nabla\times\mathbf{D})=-\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)}*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})-\dfrac{(i)}{(c)}*\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 3,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C})=\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)}*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\\ 4,(\nabla\times\mathbf{C})=-\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)}*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})-\dfrac{(i)}{(c)}*\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 5,(i)*(\mathbf{D})=(c)*(\mathbf{C}),(i)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\ (i)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}1,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D})=(i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})\ ,\\ 2,(\nabla\times\mathbf{D})=-(i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})-\dfrac{(i)}{(c)}*\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 3,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C})=(i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\\ 4,(\nabla\times\mathbf{C})=-(i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})-\dfrac{(i)}{(c)}*\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t}\ ,\\ 5,(i)*(\mathbf{D})=(c)*(\mathbf{C}),(i)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\ (i)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})=(c)*(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})\ ,\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}1,\boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\partial}_{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\delta}=-\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)}\mathbf{J}_{\delta}\ ,\\ 2,\boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\gamma}=\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)(c)^2}\mathbf{J}_{\gamma}\ ,\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases} 1,\boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\partial}_{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\delta} = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(\mathrm{a}_0)^2}{(2\pi)}\mathbf{J}_{\delta}\ , \\ 2,\boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\gamma} = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(\mathrm{a}_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})^2}{(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})^2}\mathbf{J}_{\gamma}\ , \end{cases}$$

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Guess about the equations in the form of gravity

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Abstract: By analogy with Maxwell's equations in electromagnetic form, we can find a group of equations in gravitational form that looks very interesting.

Key words: Charge, magnetic monopole, Maxwell equations, gravitational constant.

Maxwell's equations in electromagnetic form are equivalent to,

$$(\mathbf{E}) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_o)(r)^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) = \frac{(2\pi)(i)^3(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^3}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^3} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}) = \dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = 0 \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\mu_o) * (\mathbf{J_E}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}\right) = -(\mu_o) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\mu_o) * (\mathbf{J_E}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}), (i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)^3(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^3}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^3} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)^3(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^3}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^3} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}\right) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}), (i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases} \mathbf{1}, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}\right) , \\ \mathbf{2}, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{E}}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial\mathrm{t}} , \\ \mathbf{3}, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}\right) , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathbf{o}})(\mathrm{c})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{B}}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial\mathrm{t}} , \\ 5, (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{E}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{B}) , (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{E}}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{B}}) , (\mathrm{i}) * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}\right) = (\mathrm{c}) * \left(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}\right) , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{E}}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial\mathrm{t}} , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{B}}) - \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\mathrm{c})} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial\mathrm{t}} , \\ 5, (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{E}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{B}) , (\mathrm{i}) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{E}}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{B}}) , (\mathrm{i}) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) = (\mathrm{c}) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\boldsymbol{\partial}_\alpha\mathbf{A}_\beta = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{o}})(\mathrm{c})}\mathbf{J}_\beta , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\mathbf{A}_\alpha = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})}{(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{o}})(\mathrm{c})(\mathrm{c})^2}\mathbf{J}_\alpha , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\boldsymbol{\partial}_\alpha\mathbf{A}_\beta = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2}\mathbf{J}_\beta , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\mathbf{A}_\alpha = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(2\pi)}{(4\pi)(\mathrm{R}_\infty)^2}\mathbf{J}_\alpha , \end{cases}$$

Then, by analogy, and considering the relationship between gravity and electromagnetism, the equations in the form of gravity can have,

$$(\mathbf{D}) = \frac{(\mathrm{G_N})}{(\mathrm{r})^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) = \frac{(4\pi)(\mathrm{a}_0)^2(\mathrm{i})(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\mathrm{r})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) ,$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = (4\pi)(\mathrm{G_N}) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial\mathrm{t}} , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = 0 , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)(\mathrm{G_N})}{(\mathrm{c})^2} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) + \dfrac{1}{(\mathrm{c})^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial\mathrm{t}} , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = (4\pi)(G_N) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -(4\pi)(G_N) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = -\dfrac{(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)^2} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{D}) = (c) * (\mathbf{C}), (i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = -\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{D}) = (c) * (\mathbf{C}), (i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = \dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = -\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{D}) = (c) * (\mathbf{C}), (i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = (i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -(i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = (i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = -(i)(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{D}) = (c) * (\mathbf{C}), (i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\partial}_{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\delta} = -\dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)}\mathbf{J}_{\delta} \ , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\gamma} = \dfrac{(i)(4\pi)(G_N)}{(c)(c)^2}\mathbf{J}_{\gamma} \ , \end{cases}$$

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\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\partial}_{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\delta} = -\dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(\mathrm{a}_0)^2}{(2\pi)}\mathbf{J}_{\delta}\ , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\gamma} = \dfrac{(\mathrm{i})(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(\mathrm{a}_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})^2}{(2\pi)(\mathrm{i})^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})^2}\mathbf{J}_{\gamma}\ , \end{cases}
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